DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 360 591 CG 024 972

AUTHOR Zuckerman, Karen, Ed.
TITLE AIDS. CSAP Prevention Resource Guide.
INSTITUTION National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (DHHS), Rockville, MD.
REPORT NO DHHS-ADM-1960
PUB DATE Oct 92
NOTE 26p.
PUB TYPE Reference Materials - General (130)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; *Health Education; *Health Promotion; *Prevention

ABSTRACT

This resource guide was compiled from a variety of publications and data bases and represents the most current information to date on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) prevention. The guide is organized into three major sections. The first section lists prevention materials. For each entry, information is provided on the organization which developed the materials, the publication date, format, length, context, topic, mode of delivery, target audience, setting, language, readability, inventory number, and availability of the material, as well as a brief description of its content. The 33 entries in this section include brochures, posters, flyers, fact sheets, print ads, books, comic books, classroom materials, workbooks, photo essays, and videos and focus on such topics as drug use and AIDS, pregnancy, human immunodeficiency virus testing, condom use and teenagers and AIDS. The second section contains information on relevant studies, articles, and reports. The 19 entries in this section are classified as government publications and journal articles, and other publications. The final section of the guide lists 20 groups, organizations, and programs on AIDS, providing addresses and telephone numbers for each entry. (NB)

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Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

ED 360 591

CSAP PREVENTION RESOURCE GUIDE

Drug-Free by the Year 2000

AIDS

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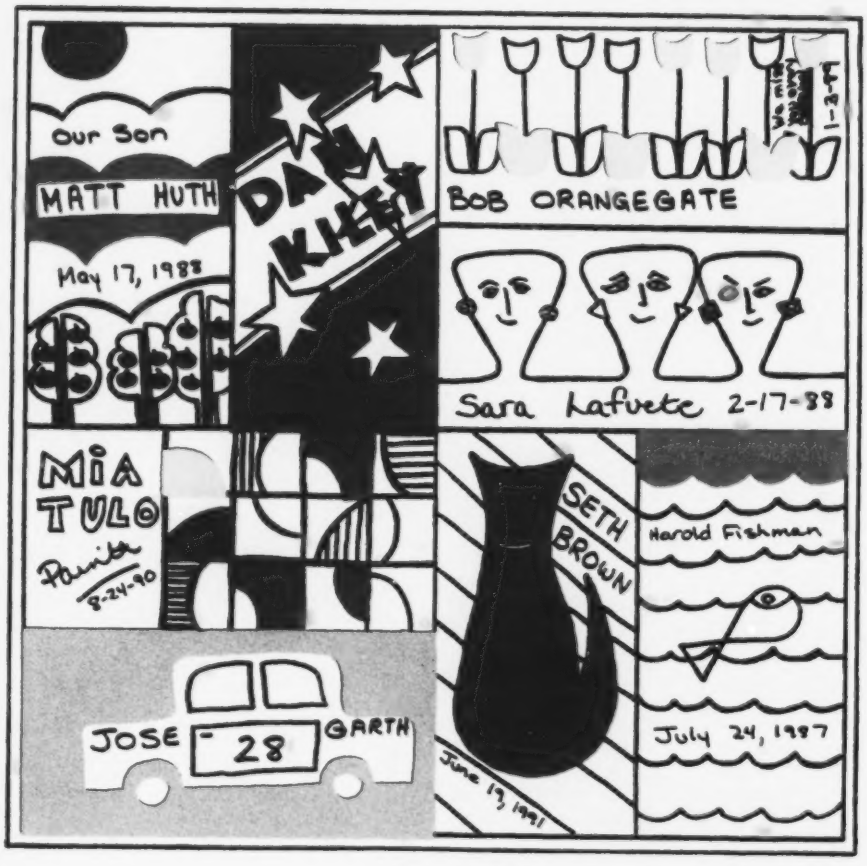

October 1992

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This CSAP Prevention Resource Guide was compiled from a variety of publications and data bases and represents the most current information to date. This Guide will be updated regularly, and your comments or suggestions are welcome. To suggest information or materials that might be included in updated editions, please write to **CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.** *The listing of materials or programs in this Resource Guide does not constitute or imply endorsement by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the Public Health Service, or the Department of Health and Human Services.* The materials have been reviewed for accuracy, appropriateness, and conformance with public health principles.

CG024972

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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MS442

Produced by CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, a service of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention; Karen Zuckerman, editor.

For further information on alcohol and other drugs, call 1-800-729-6686 or 301-468-2600.

Please feel free to be a "copy cat," and make all the copies you want. You have our permission!

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Prevention Materials for AIDS

How Getting High Can Get You AIDS

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse
Publication Date: 1991
Format: Brochure
Length: 2 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Drugs, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: Young Adults
Setting: Community Organization
Language: English
Readability: Average
Inventory No.:PHD573
Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 301-468-2600, 1-800-729-6686

This brochure, targeted towards teenagers, discusses the dangerous link between alcohol and other drug use and unsafe sex. The risk of contracting the AIDS virus as a result of unprotected sex is addressed along with other facts about the disease. The importance of using a condom and staying away from drugs is stressed as a means of AIDS prevention.

Vanessa Was in a Fatal Car Accident Last Night. Only She Doesn't Know It Yet. (Anoche, Vanessa Estuvo En Un Accidente Fatal De Carro. Pero Ella No Lo Sabe Todavía.)

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse
Publication Date: 1991
Format: Poster
Length: 1 Page
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Alcohol\Drugs, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Inventory No: AVD58/AVD59
Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 301-468-2600, 800-729-6686

This poster, which is offered in English and Spanish versions, pictures a boy and a girl kissing in the front seat of a car, with the above caption. The text at the bottom of the poster warns that the number of reported AIDS cases among teenagers is increasing at alarming rates, and that if you get high and forget, "even for a moment, how risky sex can be, you're putting your life on the line." NIDA's toll-free number is listed along with the campaign slogan, "AIDS. Another Way Drugs Can Kill."

This Fatal Accident Was Caused by Teenagers Getting Stoned And Going Too Fast. So Was This One. (Este Accidente Fatal Fue Causado Por Los Jovenes Tomando Drogas Y Yendo Demasiado Rápido. Y Este También.)

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse
Publication Date: 1991
Format: Poster
Length: 1 Page
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Alcohol/Drugs, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Inventory No: AVD60/AVD61
Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 301-468-2600, 800-729-6686

This poster, which comes in English and Spanish translations, is another item in NIDA's, "AIDS. Another Way Drugs Can Kill" campaign. It features a small photograph of a demolished car in the upper portion of the poster, with the text reading, "This Fatal Accident Was Caused By Teenagers Getting Stoned And Going Too Fast." The lower portion of the poster shows a teenage couple kissing in the front seat of a car with the caption stating, "So Was This One." NIDA's toll-free helpline number is listed as a source for help and information.

Drug Abuse and AIDS

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse
Year: 1989
Format: Fact Sheet
Length: 3 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Intravenous Drugs, Prevention, and Intervention/Treatment, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: General Public, High-Risk Youth, and Intravenous Drug Abusers
Language: English
Readability: Difficult
Inventory No.: CAP04
Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

This 3-page fact sheet discusses the relationship between drug abuse and AIDS. A definition of AIDS is included, as well as information regarding the extent of the problem, methods of transmission, and various prevention strategies. Current research being conducted at the National Institute on Drug Abuse is also discussed.

Sharing Needles Can Get You More Than High: It Can Get You AIDS

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse
Year: 1989
Format: Print Ad
Length: 1 Page
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Drugs and Prevention, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: IV Drug Users
Setting: Health Care
Readability: Easy
Inventory No.: AVD21
Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 301-468-2600, 1-800-729-6686

This 8 x 11 flyer shows a needle being passed from one hand to another with the words, "Sharing Needles Can Get You More Than High: It Can Get You AIDS." It explains that the AIDS virus can be transmitted by sharing needles, and encourages drug users to go into treatment. NIDA's toll-free helpline is listed.

If You Ever Shot Drugs, Get Tested Before You Get Pregnant: Don't Make Them the AIDS Generation

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse
Year: 1989
Format: Print Ad
Length: 1 Page
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Drugs and Prevention, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: Women and IV Drug Users
Setting: Health Care
Readability: Easy
Inventory No.: AVD22
Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 301-468-2600, 1-800-729-6686

This flyer shows a picture of four babies of different races with the heading, "If You Ever Shot Drugs Get Tested Before You Get Pregnant: Don't Make Them the AIDS Generation." It explains how mothers can pass the AIDS virus on to their babies, and urges women and their sex partners to be tested before trying to get pregnant. NIDA's toll-free helpline number is listed.

Guess Who Else Can Get AIDS If You Shoot Drugs? Your Baby Can. (Sabes a Quién Mas Pones en Peligro al Inyectarte Drogas? A Tu Bebé.)

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse
Year: 1989
Format: Poster, Print Ad, and Bus Cards
Length: 1 Page
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Drugs and Prevention, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: IV Drug Users
Readability: Easy
Inventory No.: AVD23 (Ad)
Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 301-468-2600, 1-800-729-6686

This flyer, which comes in Spanish and English, shows a picture of a baby bottle with the words, "Guess Who Else Can Get AIDS If You Shoot Drugs? Your Baby Can." It encourages women and their partners to get tested for the AIDS virus before having children, and urges IV drug users to call NIDA's toll-free number for help.

A Man Who Shoots Up Can Be Very Giving. He Can Give You and Your Baby AIDS. (El Sida Amenaza a Tu Familia? Sí! Si Tu o el se Han Inyectado Drogas.)

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse
Year: 1989
Format: Poster and Print Ad
Length: 1 Page
Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Drugs and Prevention, AIDS

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional

Target Audience: Blacks, Hispanics/Latinos, and Women

Setting: Community Organization and Health Care

Readability: Easy

Inventory No.: AVD31 (Ad-Black); AVD33 (Ad-White); AVD29 (Ad-Hispanic); AVD32 (Poster-Black); AVD30 (Poster-White); AVD34 (Poster-Hispanic)

Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847; 301-468-2600, 1-800-729-6686

This poster, which comes in Spanish and English translations, and features a White, African American or Hispanic woman depending on the individual version, states that most babies with AIDS are "born to mothers who shot drugs or who sleep with men who have." It suggests that women and their partners get tested before becoming pregnant, and tells women to urge their man to get into treatment now if he shoots drugs. NIDA's toll-free helpline number is listed.

Most Babies with AIDS Are Born to Mothers or Fathers Who Have Shot Drugs. (El Sida es Una Emergencia! Si Te Has Inyectado Drogas Actúa Ahora Para Proteger a Tu Bebé.)

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse

Year: 1989

Format: Poster, Print Ad, and Bus Cards

Length: 1 Page

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Drugs and Prevention, AIDS

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional

Target Audience: IV Drug Users

Setting: Health Care

Readability: Easy

Inventory No.: AVD27 (Ad)

Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 301-468-2600, 1-800-729-6686

This flyer comes in Spanish and English versions. It pictures an IV on a hospital stand next to a baby's carriage with the words, "Most Babies with AIDS Are Born to Mothers or Fathers Who Have Shot Drugs." The text urges women to protect their babies and get tested before getting pregnant. Additionally, drug abusing women are encouraged to go into treatment in order to "save your baby's life as well as your own." NIDA's toll-free number is listed as a source of help.

The Fact Is...Education Can Help Prevent AIDS and Drug Abuse Among Women

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1990

Format: Fact Sheet

Length: 7 Pages

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Alcohol/Drugs, Prevention, and Intervention/Treatment, AIDS

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional

Target Audience: AOD Prevention Professionals, Health Care Providers and Women

Setting: Community Organization and Health Care

Readability: Fairly Difficult

Inventory No: MS395

Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686, 301-468-2600

This 7-page fact sheet discusses how the AIDS virus is spreading within the female population. Definitions and statistics are given with a special emphasis on minority women. Resources are listed where the reader can obtain more information on women and AIDS.

AIDS/HIV Infection and the Workplace: NIDA Workgroup Report

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse
Year: 1990
Format: Booklet
Length: 36 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Intervention/Treatment, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: Employees and Employers
Setting: Worksite
Readability: Fairly Difficult
Inventory No.: PHD545
Availability: Free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 301-468-2600, 1-800-729-6686

This booklet provides information on AIDS and the workplace. It discusses how AIDS will affect businesses, and how AIDS programs may be implemented at the worksite. A demographic breakdown of AIDS in the United States is included.

AIDS and You

Organization: Centers for Disease Control U.S. Public Health Service
Publication Date: 1991
Format: Brochure
Length: 5 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Intravenous Drugs, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self Instructional
Availability: Single copies free; CDC's National AIDS Information Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20849-6003; 1-800-458-5231

This pamphlet answers many questions regarding AIDS. Concerns about giving blood, how to avoid AIDS, what to do if you suspect you may be carrying the virus, and contacts for help and other information are all addressed.

Women, Sex, and AIDS

Organization: American Red Cross
Publication Date: 1988
Format: Brochure
Length: 14 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Intravenous Drugs, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Availability: Local American Red Cross

This brochure addresses many concerns about AIDS and HIV specific to women. It tells which sexual practices may lead to HIV transmission, and urges women to openly discuss past drug use and sexual behavior with their partner before beginning a sexual relationship. Questions about condoms, the HIV antibody blood test, and pregnancy are also discussed.

Voluntary HIV Counseling and Testing: Facts, Issues, and Answers (Consejería y Análisis Voluntarios Para HIV: Hechos, Temas y Respuestas)

Organization: Centers for Disease Control

Publication Date: 1991
Format: Booklet
Length: 33 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Intravenous Drugs, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Availability: Single copies free; CDC's National AIDS Information Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6003; 1-800-458-5231

This brochure, which is offered in English and Spanish versions, emphasizes the importance of HIV testing and counseling. The testing procedure is discussed, and specific questions concerning the financial, social, and psychological aspects of the disease are also addressed.

Condoms and Sexually Transmitted Diseases... Especially AIDS

Organization: Food and Drug Administration
Publication Date: 1990
Format: Brochure
Length: 15 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Intravenous Drugs, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Availability: Single copies free; CDC's National AIDS Information Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20849-6003; 1-800-458-5231

This 14-page leaflet stresses the importance of using condoms during risky sexual behavior. Facts about sexually transmitted diseases are included, and information about condoms is related in a question and answer format.

It Can't Happen to Me- True Stories About AIDS

Organization: Planned Parenthood Federation of America
Year: 1990
Format: Comic Book
Length: 13 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Drugs and Prevention, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: High-Risk Youth, Sr. High Youth, and Young Adults
Setting: Community Organization and Health Care
Readability: Easy
Availability: $1/each, $40/100; Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019

This comic book, geared towards adolescents, describes how unsafe sex may lead to AIDS. Through colorful charts, pictures, and stories, this booklet conveys the seriousness of AIDS, and how teenagers are especially at risk for contracting the disease. Suggestions about how to discuss condom use and AIDS with sexual partners are highlighted.

Living with AIDS: A Survival Guide

Organization: D.I.N. Publications
Year: 1990
Format: Brochure
Length: 7 Pages
Context: Part of a Packet/Program
Topic: Intervention/Treatment, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: AOD Treatment Professionals and Health Care Providers AIDS Patient
Setting: Health Care
Readability: Average

Availability: 30¢; D.I.N. Publications, 6423 South Ash Avenue, Temple, AZ 85285; 602-491-0393

This leaflet discusses advances in AIDS treatment and gives suggestions for those carrying the disease about how to move on with their lives. Maintaining a healthy diet and staying active are encouraged as means for reclaiming control. Additional resources for information on new AIDS treatments are also included.

AIDS: Ending an Epidemic

Parker, J.

Organization: D.I.N. Publications

Year: 1990

Format: Brochure

Length: 8 Pages

Context: Part of a Packet/Program

Topic: Prevention, AIDS

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional

Target Audience: College Students, General Public, and Young Adults

Setting: Health Care and School

Readability: Average

Availability: $2.50 for 10, $7 for 50; D.I.N. Publications, 6423 South Ash Avenue, Temple, AZ 85285; 602-491-0393

This pamphlet addresses many concerns regarding AIDS. How AIDS affects the body, symptoms of the disease, available treatments, and ways to avoid contracting HIV are all discussed. A special section on safe sex is also included.

The Caregivers' Journey: When You Love Someone with AIDS

Organization: Hazelden Educational Materials

Year: 1990

Format: Book

Length: 237 Pages

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Intervention/Treatment, AIDS

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional

Target Audience: Health Care Providers and Patients

Setting: Health Care and Home

Readability: Fairly Difficult

Availability: $10 each; Hazelden Foundation, P.O. Box 11, Center City, MN 55012; 800-262-5010

This book is designed for family, significant others, and caregivers of patients with AIDS. Using the personal stories of three relationships, it traces the path of the disease from discovery through adaption and to acceptance. The 12 steps of Alcoholics Anonymous are incorporated, and the HIV 12 steps are printed in an appendix.

Safe Choices Guide: AIDS & HIV. Policies and Prevention Programs for High-Risk Youth

Organization: National Network of Runaway and Youth Services Safe Choices Project

Year: 1990

Sponsor/Endorser: Division of Adolescent and School Health, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Centers for Disease Control; Metropolitan Life Foundation.

Format: Classroom Material

Length: 252 Pages

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Drugs--IV, Alcohol/Drugs, and Prevention, AIDS

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional and Instructor-led

Target Audience: Community Service Groups, Health Care Providers, and Policymakers/Administrators

Setting: Community Organization and Shelters

Readability: Difficult

Availability: $30; National Resource Center For Youth Services, University of Oklahoma; 202 West 8th Street, Tulsa, OK 74119-1419

This training guide is targeted to counselors, foster parents, and youth leaders to help them learn and convey "safe choices" surrounding HIV-related issues. The guide is divided into seven modules: organizational policies; staff training; youth training; counseling; street youth; hotlines; foster care. Appendices include information on AIDS and other resources which may be contacted.

AIDS: What We Need to Know

Organization: The March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation

Year: 1990

Format: Brochure

Length: 2 Pages

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Drugs and Prevention, AIDS

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional

Target Audience: Jr. High Youth

Setting: Home

Readability: Average

Availability: Free; local March of Dimes Foundation

This pamphlet is designed to alert teenagers on how AIDS is spread and on how to keep from contracting the virus. Facts about how sex and drugs can lead to HIV infection are discussed, and the National AIDS Hotline toll-free number is included for confidential help and information.

Amigos Y Amantes

Organization: ETR Associates

Year: 1989

Sponsor/Endorser: California Office of AIDS

Format: Booklet

Length: 15 Pages

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Prevention, AIDS

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional

Target Audience: AOD Prevention Professionals and Hispanics/Latinos

Setting: Community Organization and Home

Readability: Easy

Availability: $1.50 single copy; Network Publications, P.O. Box 1830; Santa Cruz, CA 95061-1830; 408-438-4080

This comic book is an illustrated story that uses Hispanic characters to provide information on AIDS. The booklet is written in Spanish, and includes facts about transmission of the virus and ways in which contraction can be prevented.

Teenagers and AIDS

Organization: American National Red Cross

Year: 1988

Format: Brochure

Length: 14 Pages

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Drugs--IV Drugs and Prevention, AIDS

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional

Target Audience: High-Risk Youth, Jr. and Sr. High Youth

Setting: Community Organization and School

Readability: Average

Availability: local American National Red Cross

This brochure is targeted towards teenagers, or adults who interact with teenagers, in hopes of cautioning them about the realities of AIDS. Questions about transmission, AIDS in the schools, and what teens can do to help are answered in detail. Sources for more help and information are also included.

Talking with Your Child About AIDS

Organization: Network Publications
Year: 1988
Format: Brochure
Length: 6 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Drugs and Prevention, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: Parents–ages 3-12
Setting: Home
Readability: Fairly Difficult
Availability: $11 for 50, $40 for 200; Network Publications, P.O. Box 1830 Santa Cruz, CA 95061-1830; 408-438-4080

This five-page brochure provides guidance for parents on how to effectively communicate with their young children about AIDS. General suggestions are offered to prepare parents for any questions or concerns that their children may present. An additional section includes specific guidelines of what information is most appropriate for an individual child's developmental age.

Talking with Your Teenager About AIDS

Organization: Network Publications
Year: 1988
Format: Brochure
Length: 8 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Drugs, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: Parents, Sr. High and Jr. High Youth
Setting: Home
Readability: Fairly Difficult
Availability: $15 for 50; Network Publications, P.O. Box 1830 Santa Cruz, CA 95061-1830; 408-438-4080

This brochure, targeted to parents, discusses the importance of communicating with their teenagers about AIDS. Facts about AIDS and teens are highlighted, suggestions on how to begin such a dialogue are offered, and helpful communication hints are included. A section on "Safer Sex" is also provided.

AIDS News

Organization: People of Color Against AIDS Network
Year: 1988
Format: Comic Book
Length: 20 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Prevention, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: High-Risk Youth, Sr. High Youth, and Young Adults
Setting: Community Organization and School
Readability: Average
Availability: 25¢ each; People of Color Against AIDS Network, 105 14th Street, Suite 20, Seattle, WA 92122; 206-322-7061

This comic book, which features African American teenagers, describes how AIDS can be transmitted and what measures can be taken to prevent the spreading of the AIDS virus. Myths

about AIDS are dispelled, and several resources for additional information are listed.

Day of the Dinosaur

Organization: The Life Education Center
Year: 1989
Format: Workbook
Length: 24 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Prevention, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: Jr. High Youth
Setting: School
Readability: Easy
Availability: $2.50 each, The Life Education Center, P.O. Box 1454, Elmhurst, IL 60126; 312-530-8999

This workbook discusses AIDS and contains puzzles and other activities which aim to educate and enlighten the reader. Factual information and opinion-seeking questions are presented in a creative and challenging way.

Don't Let AIDS Catch You: Straight Talk About AIDS

Organization: TEENAIDS
Year: 1992
Format: Brochure
Length: 6 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Drugs and Prevention, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: Jr. and Sr. High Youth, and Young Adults
Setting: School
Readability: Average
Availability: 16¢/each for up to 100; TEENAIDS, P.O. Box 136116, Fort Worth, TX 76136

This colorful trifold is targeted towards teenagers and includes information about transmission and prevention of the AIDS virus. The text advises readers to get tested for HIV, keep up to date on current news about the disease, and practice safe behavior as a means of avoiding the virus.

HIV Infection and AIDS

Organization: American National Red Cross
Year: 1989
Format: Brochure
Length: 14 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Drugs--IV Drugs and Prevention, AIDS
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: General Public, High-Risk Families, and Young Adults
Setting: Community Organization and Worksite
Readability: Average
Availability: American National Red Cross

This pamphlet presents many facts about HIV and AIDS. Ways in which you cannot "catch" HIV, reassurance about the safety of the Nation's blood supply, guidelines for using condoms, and resources for more help and information are included. Additionally, the author suggests that the reader show support and caring for those already afflicted with the disease, noting that you can't get HIV or AIDS from being a friend.

El Despertar de Ramón

Organization: Novela Health Foundation
Year: 1988
Format: Photo Essay
Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional
Target Audience: Hispanics

Setting: Community Organization/Health Care

Readability: Easy

Availability: 40¢; Novela Health Foundation, 934 East Main Street, Stanford, CT 06902; 203-967-8900

This photoessay tells, in Spanish, the story of an elderly man who is unaware of the facts surrounding HIV and AIDS. After he is told that his son has the disease, he overcomes his fears, is able to embrace his son, and begins to educate other people about HIV and AIDS. Information surrounding HIV transmission is included.

Face to Face with AIDS

Organization: Novela Health Foundation

Year: 1988

Format: Photoessay

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional

Target Audience: Hispanics

Setting: Home and School

Readability: Easy

Availability: 45¢; Novela Health Foundation, 934 East Main Street, Stanford, CT 06902; 203-967-8900

This photoessay relates the stories of seven people and how their lives are affected by AIDS. High risk behaviors are explained and the effects which AIDS has on the body are shown.

Mi Hermano

Organization: American Red Cross

Year: 1990

Format: Video

Mode of Delivery: Self-Instructional

Language: Spanish

Target Audience: Hispanics

Length: 31 Minutes

Availability: $15; American Red Cross

This video tells the story of Victor, who is HIV positive, and his extended family. Unknowingly Victor has transmitted the virus to his pregnant wife, and the family is forced to face concerns surrounding blame, fidelity, and living with the virus.

Get Real About AIDS

Organization: Comprehensive Health Education Foundation (CHEF)

Year: 1992

Format: Curricula

Mode of Delivery: Instructor-led

Target Audience: Elementary Youth, Jr. High Youth, Sr. High Youth

Availability: 30 day free preview; Grades 4-6: $595; Grades 4-6: $695; Grades 10-12: $1,095; CHEF, 22323 Pacific Highway South, Seattle, WA 98198; 1-800-323-CHEF

This curriculum, which spans three grade levels, upper elementary, middle school, and high school, discusses AIDS in developmentally appropriate language. The curriculum gives students the information and skills necessary to avoid high risk behaviors that can lead to HIV infection. Each grade level's curriculum comes in a kit containing a teachers guide, worksheets, a parent newsletter, books, videos, posters, and more.

Studies, Articles, & Reports on AIDS

Government Publications and Journal Articles

Alcohol and AIDS: Alcohol Alert # 15

Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, January 1992.

(Available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P. O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.)

The relationships between alcohol consumption and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) are discussed. Headings within this newsletter include: (1) human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) destroys body's immune system; (2) alcohol and the immune system; (3) alcohol impairs immune responses in general; (4) alcohol can impair white blood cell responses to HIV; (5) research is needed to understand alcohol's role in HIV infection and course of ensuing disease; (6) alcohol and sexual behavior; (7) studies associate drinking and high-risk sexual activity. Commentary by the director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), Enoch Gordis, stresses that research has made significant progress toward improving the understanding of AIDS and HIV and that HIV-related prevention strategies may be targeted in such a way that the incidence of new cases of HIV infection and of AIDS will be reduced.

AIDS Prevention Among Hispanics: Needs, Risk Behaviors, and Cultural Values

Marin, G.

Public Health Reports 104(5):411-514, 1989.

(Available from Gerardo Marin, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, University of San Francisco, Ignatian Heights, San Francisco, CA 94117-1080.)

Data from different sources show that Hispanics are over-represented in reported cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and that their rate of infection by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is three times higher than among non-Hispanic Whites. The behavior risk factors most frequently associated with infection in AIDS cases are IV drug use in the Northeast and high-risk sexual behavior in the West. HIV infection prevention strategies for Hispanics need to address high-risk behaviors, considering associated culture-specific characteristics. Strategies also need to address conditions such as racism and ethnic prejudices that keep many Hispanic homosexuals and bisexuals away from White or non-Hispanic gay organizations and publications, the lack of culturally appropriate drug treatment centers, the level of misinformation among Hispanics, and the

possible high incidence among men of sexual intercourse with prostitutes. Prevention campaigns need to include such Hispanic cultural values as simpatica, familialism, personalismo, and power distance, if prevention campaigns are going to be perceived as relevant by Hispanics. 33 Ref.

Minority AIDS Project: Dealing with AIDS in a Black Community in Los Angeles

Bean, C.

In *AIDS and Intravenous Drug Abuse Among Minorities*, pp. 45-49, December 1989.

It is impossible to speak to the problem of AIDS in urban Black communities and not address the issue of poverty. In order to combat the AIDS crisis in the Black community, clear educational messages should be used. Pamphlets and brochures should be at a reading level of fourth grade or lower. These materials must not be too wordy, should contain drawings of Black people and should employ street language. When trying to reach Black youths, graphics and art work demonstrating popular trends in culture should be used. Workshops and seminars are not the best vehicle to reach persons with little formal education. Peer group individuals will be effective in causing behavioral change. Health educators, along with AIDS victims, should visit schools to share information. The Black church is the strongest organization in the community and has great influence over the issues people will get involved in. Major Black churches in the community have opened their doors to AIDS seminars and conferences. Among the intravenous drug using population, we must have rehabilitation programs to complete the job of AIDS education. The Minority AIDS Project is currently operating Dignity House in a Black community in Los Angeles. This program has been in operation for 1 ½ years and has served 25 people with AIDS to date. Dignity House has been recognized throughout America and is influencing other church and social groups in the Black community to begin to develop AIDS programs of their own.

AIDS Prevention Directed at Hispanic Youth and Families in Large American Cities

Crespo, H.

In *AIDS and Intravenous Drug Abuse Among Minorities*, pp. 50-54, December 1989.

(Available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P. O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.)

ASPIRA was founded in 1961 by a group of concerned community leaders and professionals in New York City who met to discuss the alarming dropout rate of Hispanic students and the social and economic conditions of the Puerto Rican community. ASPIRA is dedicated to encouraging and promoting educational achievement and leadership development among Hispanic youths. ASPIRA focuses on the issues associated with educational approaches to stop the spread of AIDS among Hispanics. Low educational attainment levels combined with poverty and lack of access to adequate health care place Hispanics in an unfortunate position to deal with the AIDS issue. In large urban areas around the country, ASPIRA has found high school dropout rates in these communities to be as high as 50 to

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80 percent. There is a great need to provide training and education to organizations serving Hispanic communities. ASPIRA Association's national office is in the process of developing a leadership forum on AIDS that will bring together board members, ASPIRA staff, and student leaders. Through these and other efforts, it hopes to develop an association-wide agenda for dealing with the AIDS issue. 7 Ref.

AIDS: Its Impact on All Segments of the Black Community

Prim, B.; Haverkos, H.; Greaves, W.; Jackson, R.; and Ports, S.

In *Proceedings of a National Conference on Preventing Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Black Communities*, pp. 103-110, Washington, DC, May 22-24, 1990.

This article describes the impact of AIDS on all segments of the Black community. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) estimate that the number of AIDS cases among Blacks is 12 percent. AIDS must be looked at from a global perspective and a Black minority perspective. The media has tended to underreport the impact of AIDS among Blacks when compared to studies of urban populations that show a rise in the number of 18- to 30-year-old Blacks testing positive for the AIDS virus. In 1981, before AIDS became a problem, people began showing up with unusual cancers or infections as a result of a virus infection -- human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Statistics show that those with AIDS die within 6 months to 1 year. In the United States, Whites make up the majority of cases, but Blacks and Hispanics make up a sizeable number of AIDS patients. AIDS is an urban disease -- 30 percent of the cases are in New York City -- and Blacks and Hispanics make up much of the urban population. Blacks make up 22 percent of the AIDS cases in cities. NIDA has been working on the problem of AIDS and drug abuse among Blacks and Hispanics for the last few years. They are instituting a three-pronged approach primarily focusing on reducing IV drug abuse.

AIDS Prevention and Chemical Dependence Treatment Needs of Women and Their Children

Karan, L. D.

Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, 21(4):395-399, 1989.

(Available from Lori D. Karan, Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine, Director of Inpatient Substance Abuse Services, Division of Substance Abuse Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Box 109, MCV Station, Richmond, VA 23298-0001.)

Female partners of male drug users may not recognize that they are endangered by sexual transmission of HIV. However, even when women acknowledge this problem, there are multiple subsequent impediments to behavior change. Chemically dependent women also have specific additional needs. Most chemical dependence outreach and treatment programs are not yet designed to address the issues of contraception, pregnancy, motherhood, child rearing, and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. Chemically dependent women may not only give birth to drug-affected infants but they may also perpetuate an intergenerational cycle of inadequate parenting. Most women at risk for HIV infection are in their childbearing years. Infection

of either or both mother and infant further complicates an already complex problem. Multiple interdisciplinary resources are needed to integrate AIDS prevention and treatment with chemical dependence treatment for women and their children. 46 Ref.

AIDS and Chemical Dependency: Special Issues and Treatment Barriers for Gay and Bisexual Men

Cabaj, R. P.

Journal of Psychoactive Drugs 21(4):387-393, 1989.

(Available from Robert Paul Cabaj, 93 Ivy Street, Brookline, MA 02146.)

Because gay and bisexual men continue to be the largest at-risk group for HIV-related conditions, the special role of substance abuse, and not just intravenous drug abuse, must be understood in order to provide adequate services and prevention. Gay men and women appear to have a higher incidence of substance abuse than the general population. Genetic, biochemical, societal, and cultural factors may all contribute to this increase, especially the overwhelming impact of societal homophobia. To address the treatment barriers to gay and bisexual men seeking or needing treatment for HIV-related conditions, chemical dependence or both, the gay community should be seen like any other minority community. The social and cultural norms of this widely varied community should be studied: the socialization of being gay in mainstream society, including the awareness of being different; the coming-out process; and dealing with internalized homophobia need to be understood. In addition, the resistance or anxiety health care providers may feel in working with gay or bisexual men or with HIV-related conditions should be addressed. 80 Ref.

Knowledge about AIDS among Intravenous Drug Users: Evaluation of an Education Program

Feucht, T. E.; Stephens, R. C.; and Gibbs, B. H.

AIDS Education and Prevention 3(1):10-20, 1991.

(Available from Thomas E. Feucht, Cleveland State University, Department of Sociology, Cleveland, OH 44115.)

Increasing intravenous drug users' (IVDUs) knowledge about the etiology and symptoms of the human immunodeficiency virus is a first step in controlling the spread of the virus to the general population. A comparison of pretest and posttest measures of knowledge of acquired immune deficiency syndrome among IVDUs participating in an AIDS education program reveals significant increases in knowledge after a basic 1-hour education session. Additional analyses indicate that IVDUs are more ignorant of certain aspects of AIDS than others, and frequently less amenable to education efforts related to these aspects. Finally, the analyses show that the knowledge among IVDUs about AIDS is independent of the IVDUs demographic characteristics and risk-profile.

Followup Fieldwork: AIDS Outreach and IV Drug Abuse

Nurco, D. N. (Ed.)

Report, Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1991.

(Available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P. O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.)

Studies of the efficacy of outreach and intervention strategies, designed to reduce the risk-taking behavior of drug users who are not in treatment, require location and follow-up rates sufficient to justify confidence in study findings. Subjects often are transient and many are homeless. They may be engaged in illegal activities and have little wish or reason to be found by representatives of public agencies. It is therefore imperative that investigators start their follow-up strategy at the very beginning of the study. Locator forms and tactics must be available at intake or they will likely be useless for post-intervention. Issues in sampling for follow-up, initiatives for locating and administering follow-up measures, and strategies for overcoming resistance to follow-up are presented.

Confronting the AIDS Epidemic Among IV Drug Users: Does Ethnic Culture Matter?

Singer, M.

AIDS Education and Prevention 3(3): 258-283, 1991.

(Available from Merrill Singer, Hispanic Health Council, 98 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106.)

The AIDS education and prevention literature contains numerous calls for the development of culturally relevant efforts to reach members of ethnic minority populations. In the AIDS literature on IV drug users (IVDU's), however, this issue finds less emphasis despite the disproportionate rate of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in minority IVDUs. The reason appears to be the sense in the drug field that the primary culture of the IVDUs is drug culture rather than ethnic culture. This paper explores this issue in light of a review of recent research on IVDUs, ethnicity, and AIDS risk behavior. Specifically, this review covers literature on six topics in light of ethnic differences: changing patterns of IV drug use prevalence, AIDS prevalence among IVDUs, needle-related AIDS risk, polydrug use, sexual risk among IVDUs, and the drug subculture. Finding that ethnic culture does matter in infection patterns and risk behavior, this paper examines a typology for the analysis of discontinuities in intercultural communication and presents a framework for comparing alternative models for overcoming cultural barriers to effective AIDS education with IVDUs.

AIDS Prevention for Women at Risk: Experience from a National Demonstration Research Program

Weissman, G.

Journal of Primary Prevention 12(1):49-63, 1991.

(Available from Gloria Weissman, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 9A42, Rockville, MD 20857.)

This paper discusses data from a national research program working with large numbers of women at risk for HIV. Important similarities between injection drug using (IDU) women and

the non-injecting partners of IDU men have been shown. High levels of non-injection drug use are common to both groups, as is crack use and the trading of sex for crack. Despite considerable knowledge about AIDS, risky sex and drug injection behaviors are the rule. A number of important principles for outreach and intervention with women have also emerged, including the need for simultaneously aggressive and sensitive outreach strategies and for interventions that take into account the full context of these women's lives. 19 Ref.

AIDS Education for Drug Users: Existing Research and New Directions

Longshore, D.

Journal of Drug Issues 22(1):1-16, 1992.
(Available from Douglas Longshore, UCLA Drug Abuse Research Group, 1100 Glendon Avenue, Room 763, Los Angeles, CA 90024.)

This article reviews research on AIDS education targeted to injection drug users in the United States. Findings provide a context for discussing substantive and methodological issues to be addressed in second generation research. Substantive issues include: situational and contextual factors affecting risk, patterns of relapse to high-risk behavior and relapse prevention strategies, the importance of isolating the effects of intervention components, outcomes of HIV antibody testing/counseling, and social policy alternatives for AIDS prevention. Methodological issues include: the role of experimental research, the value of combining ethnographic and survey methods, methods appropriate for research on subjective aspects of risk, and alternatives to risk measures based in self-reports.

High-Risk Behaviors for AIDS among Heterosexual Alcoholics: A Pilot Study

Windle, M.

Journal of Studies on Alcohol 50(6):503-507, 1989.

A total of 51 (34 men and 17 women) heterosexual alcoholic inpatients were assessed with respect to their engagement in high-risk behaviors for HIV infection and AIDS. Results indicated that a subset of the subjects engaged in frequent and diverse high-risk sexual activities, often had several different sexual partners over a 6-month period, frequently used drugs during sexual activities and sometimes used drugs intravenously. The frequency of high risk behaviors was similar for men and women, but minority subjects engaged in higher levels of high-risk behaviors than did Whites. Both age and educational level were inversely related to behavioral risk for HIV infection. Although the current findings are limited due to sample size and representativeness, the results indicate that future research needs to focus on high-risk behaviors for HIV infection among alcoholics, with more attention directed toward prevention and intervention strategies. 23 Ref.

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AIDS-Related Illness and AIDS Risk in Male Homo/Bisexual Substance Abusers: Case Reports and Clinical Issues

Westermeyer, J.; Seppala, M.; Gasow, S.; and Carlson, G.

American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse 15(4):443-461, 1989.

Little has been written about the treatment of substance use disorders among seropositive human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients or high-risk seronegative substance abusers. Demographic and clinical characteristics, along with treatment issues, were examined based on experience with 18 patients in a substance abuse program in a university medical center (3 AIDS, 9 AIDS-related complex (ARC), 9 seropositive only, and 3 seronegative high risk). Scores on a substance abuse rating scale were extremely high. Most of them abused three or more different substances, had used drugs parenterally, had more than 50 sex partners, and/or had received previous substance abuse treatment. Affective disorder, suicide attempt, and antisocial personality were frequent in this group. About half of the patients complied with treatment and showed improvement in their substance disorder. Several common themes in the management of these patients are described. 22 Ref.

Beliefs about AIDS, Use of Alcohol and Drugs, and Unprotected Sex among Massachusetts Adolescents

Hingson, R.W.; Strunin, L.; Berlin, B.M.; and Heeren, T.

American Journal of Public Health 80(3):295-299, 1990.

In August 1988, 1,733 Massachusetts 16- to 19-year olds were surveyed by telephone using anonymous random digit dialing; response rate was 82 percent. Logistic regression tested whether alcohol and drug use, perceived susceptibility to HIV; severity of HIV, if infected; effectiveness of condoms in preventing infection; barriers to condom use; and behavioral cues, such as exposure to media or personal communication about AIDS, were independently related to condom use. Among sexually active respondents, (61 percent of those interviewed), 31 percent reported always using condoms. Respondents who believed condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission and worried that they can get AIDS were 3.1 and 1.8 times, respectively, more likely to use condoms all the time. Respondents who carried condoms and who had discussed AIDS with a physician were 2.7 and 1.7 times, respectively, more likely to use them. Those who believed condoms do not reduce sexual pleasure and would not be embarrassed if asked to use them were 3.1 and 2.4 times, respectively, more likely to use condoms. Teens who averaged five or more drinks daily or used marijuana in the previous month were 2.8 and 1.9 times, respectively, less likely to use condoms. Among respondents who drink and use drugs, 16 percent used condoms less often after drinking and 25 percent after drug use. Those counseling adolescents

about HIV should assess and discuss beliefs outlined in the Health Belief Model, as well as their alcohol and drug use. 14 Ref.

Other Publications

Counseling Gay Men about Substance Abuse and AIDS

Smith, T.M.

EAP Digest 8(4):41-44, 1988.

Counseling gay men about AIDS and substance abuse is discussed. Gay men are at high risk of AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, and substance abuse. However, AIDS workers have resisted incorporating substance abuse recommendations into their materials. The San Francisco Task Force modified existing programs and trained its counselors to deal with these problems. Counseling of gay men requires the recognition of their diversity as well as their special needs. It is essential to establish rapport, provide support, and respect each individual. Counselors must be up-to-date with accurate information about both AIDS and substance abuse. Three basic messages are stressed: (1) don't use drugs; (2) don't use needles; (3) if you do use needles, use clean needles and don't share them. In addition, the relationship between the disinhibiting effect of alcohol and drugs and unsafe sexual practices should be emphasized to gay clients. Counseling must be ongoing and it is suggested that casual and good-humored approaches may yield the most effective discussions. 1 Ref.

Factors Influencing the Relationship between Alcohol and AIDS-Related Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors among College Students

Stafford, E.C.; Montgomery, S.B.; and Rubinson, L.

Conference Paper. American Public Health Association, Chicago, October 22-26, 1989.

Social cognitive theory was used to examine factors influencing condom use for the prevention of HIV transmission among those who do and those who do not use alcohol before sexual activity. The attitudes and behavior relating to both alcohol-related and non-alcohol-related sexual encounters were analyzed in those who used alcohol before sexual activity. Alcohol nonusers reported more positive attitudes regarding general and personal condom use than alcohol users; alcohol users reported more positive attitudes regarding general and personal condom use for non- alcohol related sexual encounters. The results of the study indicate the need to address other aspects of AIDS education other than information transfer, as knowledge is necessary but not sufficient to produce given behavioral effects. Techniques could include values clarification exercises, peer facilitation, role modeling, and role playing with population targeting focusing on both alcohol-related and non- alcohol-related sexual behaviors. 6 Ref.

AIDS, Addiction and Condom Use: Sources of Sexual Risk for Heterosexual Women

Kane, S.

The Journal of Sex Research 27(3):427-444, 1990.

(Available from Carol Pollis, Dean of Social Sciences, University of Wisconsin - Green Bay, 2420 Nicolet Drive, Green Bay, WI 54311-7001.)

This paper presents an analysis of interviews with two women, an intravenous drug user and a sex partner of an intravenous drug user. Their discourse reveals how women may assume different relations to traditional ideals of womanhood and heterosexual intimacy as defined by mainstream culture and how the circumstances underlying their everyday personal experience are often in conflict with ideal gender roles. Analysis demonstrates that decisions regarding the use of condoms are constrained by this tension between the circumstances of addiction and main-stream ideals. Interview segments focus on sources of ambivalence toward condoms and the way in which economics, emotions, and addictions may affect women's willingness and ability to negotiate sexual risk reduction with steady male partners. 18 Ref.

"Venus Gets in My Thinking": Drinking and Female Sexuality in the Age of AIDS

Leigh, B.C.

Journal of Substance Abuse 2(2):129-145, 1990.

(Available from Barbara Leigh, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, 3937, 15th Avenue, N.E., Seattle, WA 98105.)

Despite the strength of the cultural belief in the power of alcohol to disinhibit sexual impulses, the relationship of drinking and sex has only recently become the subject of empirical research. In the light of the AIDS epidemic, any such relationship takes on increased importance. This paper reviews the literature on the effects of alcohol on sexual behavior in women, including discussion of both sexual activity per se and unsafe sexual behavior in particular. Although little is known about the relationship of drinking to sexual risk-taking in women, data from these lines of research provide a starting point for investigations on the ways in which drinking and sex may be associated.

Groups, Organizations, & Programs on AIDS

AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service
P.O. Box 6421
Rockville, MD 20849-6421
(800) TRIALS A

AIDS Hotline
(800) 342-AIDS

AIDS Resource Center
P.O. Box 190712
Dallas, TX 75219
(214) 521-5124

American College Health Association
P.O. Box 28937
Baltimore, MD 21240-8937
(410) 859-1500

AIDS Project Los Angeles
6721 Romaine Street
Los Angeles, CA 90038
(800) 922-2437

Centers for Disease Control National AIDS Information Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 6003
Rockville, MD 20849-6003
(800) 458-5231

Gay Men's Health Crisis
129 W. 20th Street
New York, NY 10011
(212) 807-6664

Hazelden Educational Materials
P.O. Box 176
Center City, MN 55012
1-800-328-9000

Hispanic AIDS Forum
121 Avenue of the Americas
Suite 505
New York, NY 10013
(212) 966-6662

Dr. James F. Holloran III Memorial National AIDS Bereavement Center
4300 Old Dominion Drive
Suite 502
Arlington, VA 22207
(703) 522-9758

National Leadership Coalition on AIDS
1730 M Street, NW
Suite 905
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 429-0930

National Minority AIDS Council
300 I Street, NE
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 544-1076

National Resource Center on Women and AIDS
2000 P Street, NW
Suite 508
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 872-1770

New Jersey Women and AIDS Network
5 Elm Row
Suite 112
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
(908) 846-4462

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People With AIDS Coalition (PWA)
31 W. 26th Street
New York, NY 10011
(800) 828-3280
(212) 532-0568

Project Inform
1965 Market
Suite 220
San Francisco, CA 94103
(800) 822-7422
(800) 334-7422 (in CA)

San Francisco AIDS Foundation
P.O. Box 6182
San Francisco, CA 94101-6182
(415) 863-2437

Teens Teaching AIDS Prevention
3030 Walnut
Kansas City, MO 64108
(800) 234-TEEN

Whitman Walker Clinic
1407 S Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 332-2437

DHHS Publication No. (ADM)1960
Printed 1992

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